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DISCUSSION

Proc. Paper 16408

Laboratory Tests on Model Piled Raft Foundations,* by Terence J. Wiesner and Peter T. Brown (July, 1980).
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INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

The key words, abstract, and reference "cards" for each article in this Journal represent part of the ASCE participation in the EJC information retrieval plan. The retrieval data are placed herein so that each can be cut out, placed on a 3 × 5 card and given an accession number for the user's file. The accession number is then entered on key word cards so that the user can subsequently match key words to choose the articles he wishes. Details of this program were given in an August, 1962 article in CIVIL ENGINEERING, reprints of which are available on request to ASCE headquarters.

*Discussion period closed for this paper. Any other discussion received during this discussion period will be published in subsequent Journals.

16416 PRESSUREMETER TESTS AT VERY SHALLOW DEPTH

KEY WORDS: Clays; **Critical depth;** Depth factor (soils); Field tests; **Modulus of deformation; Pavement design; Pavements; Pressure measurement;** Sands; Soil mechanics

ABSTRACT: The pressuremeter shows considerable promise as a tool used in the design of pavements. The results of pressuremeter tests carried out at shallow depth can be influenced by the proximity of the ground surface. The influence is readily apparent in the case of limit pressure values, but little is known about the effect of depth on the pressuremeter modulus. However, the modulus is important for pavement design. A series of tests were run to resolve this dilemma. The pressuremeter modulus is hardly affected by the depth at which the test is run.

REFERENCE: Briaud, Jean-Louis (Asst. Prof., Civ. Engrg. Dept., Texas A & M Univ., College Station, Tex. 77843), and Shields, Donald H., "Pressuremeter Tests at Very Shallow Depth," *Journal of the Geotechnical Engineering Division*, ASCE, Vol. 107, No. GT8, **Proc. Paper 16416**, August, 1981, pp. 1023-1040

16458 SLURRY WALL SPECIFICATIONS

KEY WORDS: **Design criteria;** Objectives; Permeability; Quality control; **Slurry excavation; Slurry trenches; Specifications;** Subsurface structures

ABSTRACT: The critical design criteria and the resulting specifications for slurry trench diaphragm walls and cutoff walls are discussed. To establish diaphragm and cutoff slurry wall design criteria and specifications, the designer must clearly establish the objectives or end results that are to be obtained, and shape his specifications accordingly. There are many portions or applications of slurry wall work where truly an end-result specification may be appropriate. However, the application of end-result specifications in the present practice is a long way off until the owners and engineers gain a more thorough understanding and knowledge of the technical and construction procedures involved in slurry trench work.

REFERENCE: Millet, Richard A. (Principal, Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 3 Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, Calif. 94111), and Perez, Jean-Yves, "Current USA Practices: Slurry Wall Specifications," *Journal of the Geotechnical Engineering Division*, ASCE, Vol. 107, No. GT8, **Proc. Paper 16458**, August, 1981, pp. 1041-1056

16464 DYNAMIC FEM MODEL OF OROVILLE DAM

KEY WORDS: Acceleration; Bedrock; California; **Dams (earth); Dynamic models;** Earth dam performance; **Earth dams; Earthquakes; Finite elements;** Seismic stability; Shear modulus; Time factors

ABSTRACT: A dynamic finite element model was made of Oroville Dam. Oroville Dam is a 229 m high earth dam located in the foothills on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada in California. During August and September of 1975 the immediate area near the dam experienced seismic activity, with the main shock having a magnitude 5.7. Acceleration time histories were recorded on the crest and toe of the dam. The bedrock accelerations recorded near the dam were input into the finite element model, and the computed crest accelerations compared to the observed crest accelerations. A favorable comparison gives validity to the finite element model chosen.

REFERENCE: Vrymoed, John (Assoc. Engr., Div. of Safety Dams, Dept. of Water Resources, California), "Dynamic FEM Model of Oroville Dam," *Journal of the Geotechnical Engineering Division*, ASCE, Vol. 107, No. GT8, **Proc. Paper 16464**, August, 1981, pp. 1057-1077